
—Just arrived,
the Surprise, 800
ED and CO., 20
—Well-bred young
sires, quiet and ve
Crack. Apply t
Gray MARE, and
log-start, or call
ADAMS, opposit
The Thorough

VANGUARD.
of the Giggler
right bay with black
most thoroughbred
the champion horse
the turning out well
for his being partial
REYNOLDS
MARTYN, Here

LE.—The under-
lying these colonies
are large and oil-
bearing, which con-
stitute an excellent
moderate amount
and CO., Market

SIXTHS for SALE
and a HORSE.

deep. These have
for 25 years, by the
ent. N.B.—Tham
goodness of Gam
of five years, with
property has realized
his first-class; run
markets. FORBES.

H., the property of
... from ...
... Improvements
... With

MR. PARSONS,

— Deliverable in

... and cattle sta-
... of which may
... station, again,

Torry's building,
New England:—
(daily fat)

SON, and CO.
A N D
RIVER, together
D CATTLE.

to dispose of by
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on the Kola
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T OF BAFFLE
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a fattening qual-

HEAD,
and other neces-
sary stockyards, with
a large herd of
cattle.
Monsieur
RENTIES in the
country to furnish
the reputation, and
the ORIGINAL

best bulls have
been well looked
of the C.E.L.
NSLAND.—
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and by the Degrade,
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and to some ex
and comprise two
of which is
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with saw-
yards, milking

PROPERTIES
in proof thereof it
is in the hands of
a dispossessed of new
government throughout
and intending per-
judice for them.

Announcement—
alpaca, consigned
Kilbourne.

with America, con-
which about 25
turner for the Por-
tuguese stock, per-
dable
and hide brokers,
TION BY SALE

50 miles from
Port Currie and
and a large pro-
cess of milking.
16 miles to the
their other side
coast Reserve, and
and Cottage, don-

and CO., Charlotte

[illegible]

WAYFARING-NOTR

FEBRUARY 25.—**NO. IV.**—After early breakfast the remainder of my shipmates started for Alexandria; while I, in company with my new friend M., rode down to Boniac to join C. and H. on board our boat the Augusta. As we could not call on the day of wind, C. and H. rode up again to town to do a few errands. We were with Mrs. Lieder, who kindly lent us Colonel Lake's large map of the Nile valley, Cairo, and we expect to get milk, eggs, vegetables, and such like as we go along our agreement with the Kaita was to be allowed to stop anywhere on the Nile for a day or so, so long as it was not eighteen days after the day of departure from the boat longer, we have to pay 1 each additional day. On the part of the Kaita it is stipulated that we allow them a day's labor for the purpose of getting our food baked.

And some useful books. At the Hotel El Gezira, I read the "Flag Book," a record of the parties that ascend the Nile every year, and of the colours under which they sail. This often enables people to find out friends on the river. After a few days' excursion in the savanna, we returned to Boulou and found the best game, a brace having sprung up in our absence. We rode about five miles along the river to Old Cairo, and then up the Nile to the Delta. By 8 p.m. we made a fair start, with a steady northerly wind, sending us about four miles an hour against the current, which appeared to flow fairly three miles an hour. The changing views of Cairo as we went up the river, with the minarets, the citadel and background of industrial life on the one side, and the pyramids, villages, and palm groves on the other, were wonderfully fine. Miss Mearns (who has a fine eye for the picturesque) wrote, "The river is a long range of the 'blue carpet,' and the blue carpet is a long range of the 'blue carpet.'" The vast city, studded with graceful domes and still more beautiful minarets, rises up loftily from the flat, monotonous surrounding country, partly piled up on the bold, rocky hills of the Giza plateau, white, at a little higher elevation, the Mosque and Tomb of Mahomet Ali, with its white alabaster walls, dark blue roof, and delicately slight minarets, started up like a giant from the plain. In the foreground, the river bank is lined with large pinnas, some white and some red, adorned with graceful arched and handsome balconies, each with its own garden and orange grove, and a few small, white, domed pavilions. The roof of its beams of every size and form, with brightly painted masts, red and blue awnings, flags and streamers, form a gay fringe to the wide grey river. On the other side, a wide, level, sandy plain, with some crops, and the wide expanse of desert land, the Pyramids raise their grave, cold, solemn triangles, cutting against the cloudless sky, clothed in starkly beautiful, stony splendour. All eyes turned, all too gorgeous for any paint-box to depict.

Before night closed upon us, we had passed in succession the Pyramids of Ghizeh, Abosser, Sakkarah, and Dashoor on the one hand, and the pyramids of Dahshut, on the other.

So commenced our Nile voyage, which for seven and a-half weeks was to me a continual feast. No previous experience of mine in the way of travelling had anything like approached to this for comfort and pleasure. With the exception of a few rainy days the weather was magnificent—equal to the finest Australian, and that is saying a great deal. The wind was mostly fair, and so we skimmed along in our handsome craft to place after place of surpassing interest. A copy of Anderson's "Life of Ptolemy" I carried, and his description of a voyage on the Nile, delivers his soul in this wise:—"For lovers of all that is luxurious in travel, of all that is glorious in memory, of the grand, the beautiful, the picturesque, and the strange, Egypt is the perfection of life. It is a home that becomes inexpressibly dear to you, and it floats along from temple to palace, from pyramid to tomb, from old glory to old glory." The day, that, in a Nile voyage, is one long day of delight, and the memory of it an inheritance of pleasure." In these "brave words" I would take a slight exception to the terms beautiful and picturesque. No doubt there are many scenes on the Nile that fully merit these epithets, but I would not have said that one can find them simply in search of the beautiful and picturesque to go to Egypt. He will find them in greater profusion and perfection in many other parts of the world. He had better, in fact, stick to his own country, and, when he has seen it all over, say, however, Egypt I think excels every country I have visited; I mean in the matter of colour. The richness, variety, and changeableness in the tints of the river, the hills, and the sky at different hours of the day, are beyond the power of words to describe. But a strong eddy and current of thought stopped me all; and, turning round, I thought almost that I was a bird, whose wings was a curious and pretty sight. Thereupon we passed a high precipitous stone on the east bank (Gebel el Fashn) narrow and current pretty strong. There passed with us a large boat, and I saw the crew of the Nile in the manner customary with the Nile by éring guns. At four p.m. we passed Shoran, a little town of a gaye:—a scene than usual, from the quantity of white paint on the houses. The fields were green, and the river in a strong current, in plain on which there seems to be a lack of sugar cultivation. The wind again freshened, and we were obliged to anchor at night, and after sticking on a shoal for some time, we were obliged to anchor. "Little time, we brought up at ten o'clock, and found the fleet with which we were in company."

February 12th. On getting up early in the morning, I found we were moored under the bank of a grove of *sont*, or Nile acacia, in the village of Coloseneh. There being no wind the crew commenced tracking, and, in a few minutes, the river was covered (as most of them are) on mounds of rubbish, *debris* of an older town. It has the usual appearance of a town, and some of the houses were bowed in acacias and palms, and some picturesque,—the round towers of the Coloseneh, and the *debris* of the old town. By the river side there was a shop where some fine looking beads were being sitting on the clay divans smoking. This was a group of women selling the beads. We bought some nice beads, and some of the beads were very cheap. Now, seven piastres barely make a shilling, and in Cairo we got 150 for a sovereign. Going along the river bank we came upon a swarm of people of all ages and both sexes, and a crowd of black *fraks* and *hijabs* in commotion.

Let me tell you something of our floating home, the *Augusta*. She is a boat of the kind called a *dahabieh*, got up expressly for travellers. Her length is seventy or seventy-five feet, and breadth about twenty. The hull is of iron, and the upper part, a short, stout mainmast is stepped close to the bow, and a slender mizen close aft, behind the hundred-foot. The mainyard is about the runner—being a long cross-bar—made of mahogany, and carries an immense triangular sail. A similar yard and sail, but of small size, are rigged on the mizen mast. As these boats must be lifted drough, there is a large iron screw on the deck, by which the mast is raised and lowered. The rigging and modulation is therefore built up in the form of a poop. The floor of the cabin is two or three feet below the level of the deck, and the roof, or poop-deck, is four or five feet above, so that we have a very airy and comfortable interior. For four apartments, besides closets—a nice saloon, ten feet by twelve, with divans on each side, and plenty of drawers and shelves; and three sleeping cabins, one containing a bath. The boat is so arranged that the cabin may be reached by an awning, is a comfortable elevation for enjoying the panoramic view as we glide along. It is customary for every dahabieh to carry at the mizen the flag of the country that she is bound to. In the case of the *Augusta*, the pennant at the upper end of the mainyard. We accordingly had the British ensign flying at the one place, and the American stars and stripes, in honour of our New York friends, at the other. The boat is also distinguished by pennants of different boats, and some are very pretty and effective. A good deal of amusement was caused on the river by a party of young Englishmen, who were in the boat, and crew, consisting of *Reizi*, or steersman, named Ali Said, an old fellow for captain, and young acquainted with the river, and nine men, "the young hearty fellows. This seems a large number for such a craft, but there were no other boats on the river, and the boatsmen going up the river they are bound to pole and track when there is no wind; and in coming down there is a great deal of rowing. Besides the crew, we have three servants—a cook and two other people on board. The boat is engaged for the trip for \$400—being less than half what it would have cost at the height of the season. This includes the wages of the crew, and the cost of provisions and the servants are on monthly wages. Our cook, a fine tall Nubian, enthusiastic and skilful in his profession, gets \$4 a month. One of the boys, who "knows a very little English, and is therefore extremely useful, gets \$3 a month. The other two, just out \$20, and the other a round. A good

testimony of their satisfaction they got out their drinks (a small drum), tambourine, and a symbolic music. In passing Minieh we fired off a few squibs from a pistol in imitation of rockets, with tolerably good effect, and to the delight of the crew. After this the wind freshened to a gale, and we started at about nine o'clock. We brought up at a place named Sousoide. Hearing a noise of merry-making in the village, Mr. C. and I (accompanied by two of the crew) went ashore with lanterns to investigate. There was an open square, brightly lit up by suspended lanterns, and a circle of villagers were being entertained by a rude band of music, and the performers of two dancing jobs. On joining the group we were at once led to the square, where we were invited to sit or squat on. Coffee was also brought in tiny cups, without sugar or milk. The dancing was of a singular nature, and consisted more of flexible movements of the arms and body than of the feet. One of the high-spirited and merry dancers (*prince donna*) had her dress and hair loaded with plastic ornaments which she skillfully made to jingle in time with the music. Both had costumes in their hands. They had a different style of dress from the ordinary, and the younger was really pretty, and had a very pleasing expression.

February 18th.—Beautiful morning, but no wind. On leaving Soudeas we had a good view of the pretty town of Minich behind us, and of the lofty, rugged hills of the country beyond, called *Bel Malahassan*. As we moved slowly along by tracking I often had occasion to admire the changing aspect 'of those prominent features in the curious bays and gulches of the coast, and the precipitous, ascending the river, the scenery improved greatly. At 9 A.M. we had a visit from two American gentlemen on their way down from Thebes. One of them was travelling lately in the same way as we were, and had been on the Nile for some time. He had been on the Nile for some time. On the way from Jericho to the Dead Sea, they were plundered and stripped by Bedouins, and left standing naked on the banks of the Jordan!

Being in the river and limestone precipices on the east side we noticed a great number of dome-shaped tombs—the cemetery of Minich; and farther on, extensive remains of an old town, with quarries and ancient tombs in the neighbouring rocks. At Metahat we saw a large, flat, fan-shaped palm-leaf, called *Thoban palm*. It has fan-shaped leaves, and is the only palm that branches. In the afternoon we were guided by other two American gentlemen, going down the river, eager for a visit to the ruins of the ancient Egyptian country. A light breeze sprang up, and carried us on to *Dehi Hassan*, where we stuck in the mud several times, and the wind dying quite away, our boat was made fast at the village.

KING JOHN AND MAGNA CHARTA.
A LECTURE on the above subject was delivered last evening, at the Castlereagh-street Schoolroom, by the Rev. G. H. Morison. The room was remarkably well filled by a highly respectable audience, a large proportion of whom were ladies.

The chair was filled by the Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney, who, in a few prefatory remarks, alluded to the importance of studying English history, particularly the more important portions of it; for he hoped that by so doing they would become worthy of the great nation from which they had descended.

The lecturer, in opening his subject, said that in his last lecture in March he had dealt with the history of the Second World War as it was seen by the Government of Richard the First would be the next. Sovereignty of whom to treat; but it was not his intention to follow closely the thread of history, but rather to look at the events from a different angle. The most interesting period in the national annals - John was a wicked, bad man, of whom no historian has ever spoken a good word. He was, in fact, a complete failure. He was a man who had been brought up by the Count de Lains, died in 1190, his history was to put out of the way the Prince Arthur, who stood between him and the throne. Every effort was made to prove that he was the true heir, and that he was the only one who was worthy to sit on the throne. But the king's army was sent to England to induce the nobles of England to accept John as king. These nobles, however, knew too much of John when he was

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

which he declared had robbed him of his kingdom. He
 wandered from place to place in England, until he
 reached Norwich, where he had a narrow escape
 of his life in crossing the Wash. He and his escort were
 overtaken by the incoming tide whilst on the sands.
 He was rescued by a boatman, who, however, was
 swept away, and this he took so much to heart
 that the same night he fell sick, and in a few days
 expired, leaving his kingdom to his son, who after-
 wards succeeded the throne as Henry the Third.
 After singing the doxology the meeting broke up.

L. A. W.
SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

[illegible]

INSOLVENCY COURT.
MONDAY.
His Honor delivered judgment in the matter of John McDonald's application for a certificate. The application was voluntary, and took place on the 17th of January last. The grounds of opposition to this application are that insolvent contracted certain debts without first obtaining, or without having any reasonable or probable means of being able to pay them. The judge directed the trustee to give in a statement of the debts contracted by the insolvent, and of the means of paying them, and to report thereon to the court on the 21st day of next month.

[illegible]

to obtain and transfer to "good," making a total of \$750.00. 3d, of assets "available" to meet the \$1413.32 owing to unsecured creditors. - But, the particular assets being, by his schedule filed in January, March 1921 valued at \$277.00. 5d, he stated in his evidence last Tuesday to be from only about \$481; and a result, to which I shall presently allude, shows that the entire of the available assets mentioned in his schedule were greatly over-valued by him. The same evidence proves that Maxwell kept perfectly well in a state of his affairs in December, 1920 and January,

[illegible]

to the amount of his liabilities estimated at \$600. Objections were lodged by a creditor, who is now on appeal from the decision of the court in support of them.

A person applying for a certificate. On receiving the official signature, and on having the necessary amount of cash or bonds or other property deposited in a bank, and expending in business, his Honor grants a certificate to him for three months of his notice to apply.

CHRYSLER, 100
of Newcastle, bap. Laidlaw, 240 17s.

296. Defoli, 247a, 246. Mr. Hempton,
 County, of Gresham, Immanuel. Librarian,
 Astoria, 666 3d St. Defoli, 253 100 4d.
 and assigns.
 MEMBERS OF OUR ORGANOIDS.
 — John B. McGowan, special, for Gresham as
 a member; George Gordon, Neil McGlaskie,
 and
 — H. Ashburn, second, Walter E. Simpson,
 H. Anderson, Richard R. Newcott, first, of
 Defoli, second.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
Today.
 Mayor and Police Magistrate, with
 J. May and J. B. Ross.
 convicted of having in public places made
 charges, were sentenced to pay 10a. each,
 for every offence.
 for, speeches and for being drunk and riotous,
 were prosecuted by Mr. Gory (Inspector
 brothers of the Wrights and Messieurs

O'CONNELL MOVES TO PUBLIC HEARING
On Thursday evening, the PLUNKETT, M.L.C., resolutions were unanimously adopted; Edw. M. O'Connell, M.P., said: "That this grand movement now in progress for the purpose of securing the memory of Daniel O'Connell and his noble principles of conscience and respect

CATER POLICE COURT.
A. A. and Mrs. M. McElroy,
of Madison, Mo., were before
Judge Assailed. Charles Madras, cook of
who stated that about seven days ago they
and him down and hit little finger in two
in the injury to the damage of each other.

William Brown, and John Clarke, as
Jailers, were convicted of desertion. Brown
was fined \$100, had labor in jail, fifteen
weeks.

Harvey, 65, was charged with inflicting
on Gladys Gray, 72 years, it appeared, had
been in the hands of the police for some
up against the framework of the window
a square of glass. He was ordered to
be confined in jail for ten days.

and Bridget his wife were apprehended on
that they had stolen a case of olive oil from
They were remanded, after part of the
to the jail for ten days.

Williams, for a woman named John Sarah
in, he had been striking her with her
to, with child of Grant.

under his deep delinquency.
of Madison, Mo., was before
James Martin, Esq., M.
telling, "That this man
master to beat and to
of Madison, Mo., was before
during the national con-
dering of the noble con-
of Madison, Mo., was before
W. B. Bailey, Esq., M.
of Madison, Mo., was before
the following gentlemen:
number, be appointed a
of Madison, Mo., was before
arrangements to bring this
of Madison, Mo., was before
W. H. Middleton, Esq., M.
James Hart, Esq., M.
tion—"That the follow-
honorary treasurer, the
of Madison, Mo., was before
seconds; and that all
of Madison, Mo., was before
people to the credit of the
Father
John Egan, Esq., M.
tion—"That a subsidy
of Madison, Mo., was before
Father Clark, succeeded
NAME OF
The Hon. W. H. Middleton, Esq., M.

[illegible]

1702 York v. Playfair.	H. Foster, Esq., M.L.A.
1712 Jackson v. Lawrence.	E. Raper, Esq., M.L.A.
1724 Lawrence v. Milford.	W. H. Piddington, Esq., M.L.A.
1718 Hartless v. McCrory.	W. B. Allen, Esq., M.L.A.

[illegible]

live sale by auction, consisting of the cargo of tea ex Congo from Mauritius sugars ex Racer from also, invoices of groceries, oil-coffee, &c. The prices realized follows:—About 500 chests congou and, per lb.; medium to fine green 2s. 7d. per lb.; the damaged at 2s. to 24s. 10s. see 2s. 10s.

ox Ceres, \$22 per ton; invoices
sent at full rates; Manila coffee,
Owen and Merion's damaged;
Ogleby's, 11½; Jags, 13; and
Denn and Co.'s produce sold to
merchants to hide and tallow, and
all were sold as follows:—8 casks beef
and 5 casks No 7 Newington, ditto
casks ditto ditto, at \$98; 2 casks
ditto ditto ditto, at \$100; 16
casks; and 3 casks ditto at \$45; a
total, in all, 617, were sold at from
\$4.50, each.

The firm will offer at auction to-morrow
the cargo of sugars &c. Humboldt

We respectfully request
pat in connection, to con-
sideration of our late mem-
Wales, and we pledge our
social agencies, but to b
your return.

We remain, dear

JERRY BROOK BANK.—Liabilities:
London, New York, London, Bank of England

[illegible]

of Mr. JAMES M. GOWAN
and the funeral of his son,
move from his late residence,
at 10 o'clock, a.m.
of Mr. JOHN N.
to attend the funeral of his
MARIA; to move from his
his (Wednesday) AFTER-
EARS CURTIS, undertaker, 59,

55 DICKSON.—To the Editor
—As a tribute of respect to the
Dickson, who lately departed his
admiration for his character as
the new living in an age which
has any prejudice to foreigners
most member of society.
holidays ended, and the serious
have been amongst English-
the ordinary vocation of men.

at first a gradual and now
prejudice which undoubtedly
especially the last remnant
of the editorial Press also,
your journal the first rank, is
in opinion in this direction.
with the late Mr. Dickens has
ordinary kind, but his manly,
assembly, when he advocated
ity, has always claimed from
acknowledging man and respect.
obedient servant.

RENT FUND-CENTRAL
 3. held at the Marine Hall,
 3rd sitting—the Rev. J. H.
 in the chair—the following
 passed:—
 moved the first resolution,
 ardly sympathize with the
 a Ireland, and elsewhere, for
 suitable monument to the
 to whose genius, patriotism,
 in the advocacy of the rights
 civil and religious liberty are

[illegible]

J. O'Sullivan, Esq., Gougham
P. Digham, Esq., P.P., ditto
G. Norton, Esq.
J. Halbert, Esq.
Cynthia M. Donnell
E. T. Foley, Esq.
James Butler, Esq.
John Pearson, Esq.
John Hourigan, Esq.
J. M'Donald, Esq., Rathfriland
Jas. Fitzgerald, Esq., ditto
M. M. Maguire, Esq., ditto
C. Swinburn, Esq., ditto

J. D. Delany, Maj., *Freeman's Journal* Office
F. O'Dowd, Esq.
M. McMahon, Esq.
M. Alexander, Esq., *Wen-*

yard-square
E. J. Hawkesley, Esq.
M. Reynolds, Esq.
R. Montague, Esq., J.P.
Cocua
J. Barlow, Esq.
F. Cunningham, Esq.
Andrew Flanagan, Esq.
Bathurst
J. Moore, Esq.
Thomas M'Cauley, Esq.
Thomas O'Neill, Esq.
R. Greagh, Esq.
J. M'Grath, Esq.
W. Hinchey, Esq.
E. Byrne, Esq.
P. M'Mahon, Esq.
J. Donovan, Esq., J.P.
Terence Mahon, Esq.
James Madden, Esq.

John Ward, Esq., Tam-
barora
J. G. Hamstead, Esq., ditto
W. E. Digman, Esq.,
Goulburn
James Cullen, Esq., Tam-
barora
A. J. D. Francis, Esq.,
Moruya
Joseph Cox, Esq., P.M.,
Tambarora
Dr. Milford
John Brown, Esq., J.P.

Mr. Gulligan, Esq.
Messrs. Alexander, Esq.
T. Maher, Esq.
E. M. McCree, Esq.
above object will be received
at his chambers, King-
street, at his chambers, Eliza-
Cocher, Gloucester-street;
tices; and by the hon. sec-
retary, at the FREEMAN'S
off.

MR. MOFFAT, lately an
of the Supreme Court of New
WA, the underground, obscure
recognizing that you came
candidate at the General
were opposed for this elec-
tion, late our member; and
met Sydney, have to-day the
of your ability and fitness to
think we have reason to
the successful candidate.

you very truly,
(are follow 203 signatures.)

While it pleases me under a
 significant mark of your
 confidence, I am not sure
 in the discharge of which,
 I am certain I will get
 a strong direction in
 my conduct.
 As to me, as a matter of
 the circumstances by accepting
 of the office, I do not deem so
 numbered into a general election,
 combined influence and means
 their members the
 stable Government seems to
 me, I am not sure, that
 or necessity of depriving a
 party the course with your
 election a similar
 the district - which is
 for the honor of being your
 the members of our legis-
 lature. Since in 1860, I shall be
 invited to visit, personal legisla-
 tion in the House of the Union.
 I am very faithfully,
 WILLIAM F. MOVATT.

AND QUOTED PROFOUNDLY
 successful agent in those
 which being virtually sufficient to
 the cause of the South.
 To King - who
 was in 66.

I am a choice selection
 of the
 person

Capt. J. N. Hinton - street
 a BOUGLAS for him a
 of, adjoining - Mrs. Caskie

